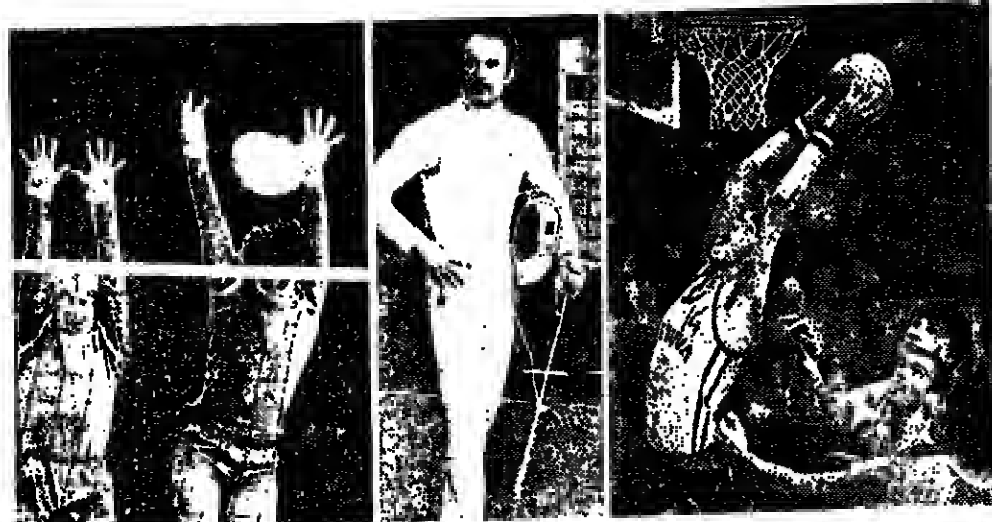


SPORTS



● Moscow players parrying an attack mounted by the Latvian side. ● Alexander Ramekav picked up the Tournament men's title. ● Libuša poised to score against Maldevia in a game they won 6-2. ● Photos by Andrei Knyazev



HOTLY-CONTESTED MEDALS OF THE TOURNAMENT

Of the 32 sports on the programme of the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations 27 will be contested on July 17-August 6; still the first final began on May 11. Such a lengthy duration of the final tournaments is caused by the organizers' desire to make it possible for both the Soviet and foreign participants of the Tournament to attend the World Students' Games in Edmonton, Canada, and other big international tournaments. Over 700 sportsmen from 60 countries were invited to enter the final.

At present the medals are being contested in basketball, water polo, volleyball and fencing. The list of fencing winners is

headed by foilist Alexander Romanov, from Byelorussia, four-time world champion and Olympic prize winner. This was his fourth such Tournament and the first Tournament gold medal yet — so keen is the competition.

Four-time Olympic winner Viktor Kravopuskov, from Moscow, also won his first yet Tournament gold in the sabre contest. His teammates Moscow fencers won the foil team event, leading Uzbekistan 9-3 in the final. Last year's winners, Byelorussia came only fourth, going down to Armenia in the contest for third place. For Uzbekistan and Armenia these are the first such high Tournament awards yet.

The acute competition is producing sensations. One of them happened already on the first day of the men's volleyball final, as three Tournament winners Moscow, which held several Olympic, world and European champions, lost to Latvia 3-0.

There were no surprises, however, in the basketball elimination games. Hot favourite Moscow confidently won their first two games. After the let-down for the USSR at the European championship the national side

coaches are keeping a close watch on the budding players who could soon make the national line-up.

The Tournament is not just a show of Soviet sport. After over 2,000 foreign athletes from 80 nations entered the 1979 Tournament in the run-up to the 1980 Olympics, many national sports federations again decided to send their top athletes to check their shape with the Olympic all the more so that contrary to tradition the 1984 Los Angeles Games organizers decided against holding traditional pre-Olympic competitions.

Vittorio Romanacci, Italy's free and Greco-Roman wrestling team head coach, said his charges were very pleased with the invitation to attend the 1983 Tournament. Our team will feature many experienced wrestlers, he noted, led by Olympic champion Claudio Polito, who are our chief hopes this and next year. He further stressed that for all Soviet and foreign sportsmen, coaches and sports specialists the Tournament is a fine opportunity to share experience in various areas of the international sports movement.

Success for Latvian schoolgirl

Laima Baugite, 17, from Latvia, has won an international many-day cycling race across central France. The USSR side won the team title. Also taking part were Canada, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Holland, and France.

Dressage: try-out in advance of European championship

Taking part in the annual International Garmburg Dorly dressage contest in West Germany were Moscow Olympic winner Yuri Kovshov, national cup holder Tatyana Nenakheva, and fairly seasoned Pavel Volkov and budding Olga Klimko. The latter in fact produced one of the chief sensations of the tournament. Though competing abroad only for a second time she was the best Soviet entrant to place fourth overall and just outside the final group of top three elimination stage contestants.

The hosts—renowned Rainer Klimke, who has lots of awards from Olympic Games, world and

European championships, current European title holder Eva Schulten-Beumer and his assistant Stuur — dominated the event and will obviously be hot favourites for the European championships due on June 21-25 in Aachen.

In the latest such tournament in 1981 the USSR placed third in the team event falling though to win individual awards. Now that Kovshov, Nenakheva and Klimko will be joined by two Olympic team title holders Vera Misyach and Viktor Ugrumov the odds will have real chances of getting such awards.

Turbine helps win eighth stage

The Formula 1 world auto racing championship eighth stage vindicated the companies producing turbine-propelled cars. Following the defeat in the previous stage, their spokesmen charged they would get their own back on the latter track in Montreal, Canada, and were as good as their word—their cars provided the top three finishers.

Winner Rene Arnoux of France averaged 170.7 kph to

cover the 4,410 m course 70 times in 1 hr 43 min 31.34 sec in a Ferrari. Second-placed American Eddie Cheever drove a Renault, and Frenchman Patrick Tambay was third in a Ferrari.

The overall standings are led by three racers driving turbo cars—Alain Prost in a Renault, Jean-Pierre Jabouille in a Renault and Patrick Tambay are level at 27 each.

Champions prove class

The USSR, 12-time European motor ball cup holders, have won all their five friendly games on a tour of West Germany.



The USSR licked the Spanish Terrasa hockey club from Barcelona 5-0 to so international tournament in Moscow, which also drew West Germany. Photo by Bergot-Franch

European chess show in the offing

The European chess championship gets under way on June 22 in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The USSR won all seven previous tournaments. The current team will include three world champions Anatoly Karpov, international Grandmasters Lev Poluguevsky, Tigran Petrosyan, Rafael Vaganian, Alexander Beliavsky, Vladimir Tukmakov, Yefim Geller, and Lev Psakhis, as well as substitutes Artur Yusupov and Oleg Romanishin. Aca like Geri Kasparov and

Vesley Smyslov failed to make the squad as they are priming oow for the world challenger series semifinals.

The championship field will also include Bulgaria, Britain, Hungary, Holland, Denmark, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

Altogether 80 players will compete among them, nearly 50 Grandmasters like Lajos Portisch, Zoltan Ribli, and Andras Adorjan of Hungary, Lubovlev and Svetozar Gligoric of

Yugoslavia, Bent Larsen of Denmark, Jan Timman of Holland, Robert Hubner of West Germany, Tony Miles of Britain, Vachishev Inkiyav, Ivan Radulov, Georgi Tringov, Lyuben Spasov and Yevgeny Yermolenko of Bulgaria, and other noted grandmasters and international masters.

The closing round will be played on July 2.

Viktor BARKIN, chess observer.

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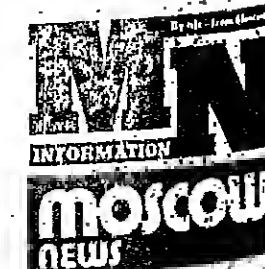
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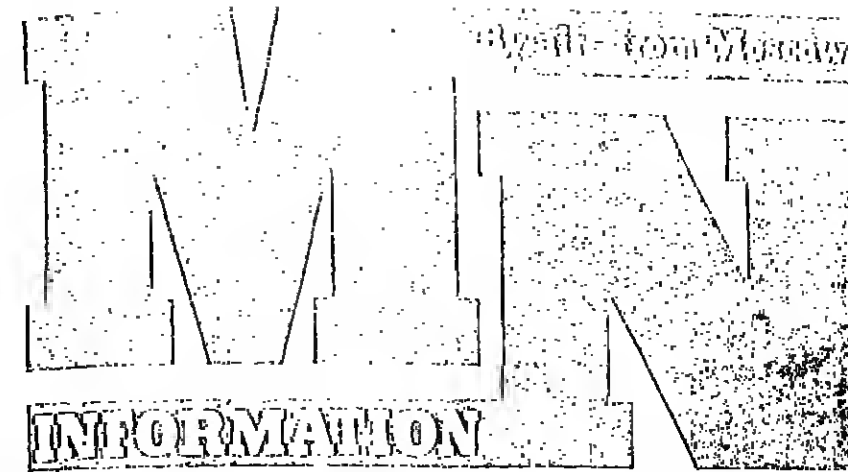
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Round the Soviet Union

THE GENEROUS SOUTH-EASTERN SUN WILL NOW POWER WATER HEATING, REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONERS. A solar energy plant has been put into operation in the Ouzbik resort near Sukhumi. Such plants are also used at other Black Sea resorts. More than two thousand tonnes of fuel are planned to be saved in the Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia over the coming five years through utilizing unconventional

energy sources—the sun, the wind and thermal waters.

THE PUBLISHERS OF TIIR KOMI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC HAVE FINISHED PRINTING THE TEXTBOOKS FOR THE KOMI-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS — 200,000 COPIES. Fine poly-graphic execution is a characteristic feature of the ABC books, readers and other publications. They were prepared by scholars in the Komi Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and by some writers of the autonomous republic. All the textbooks will be given to the pupils free of charge.



Nannaver, a city in West Germany, was recently the scene of a many-thousand-strong demonstration urging stronger action for a durable peace and disarmament against West Germany becoming a launching pad for new American nuclear medium-range missiles. The event was the high point of a mass action drive known as "Life on Earth Should be Safeguarded". Telephone: ADN-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

● The French nuclear weapons tests on the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific led to a radioactive fall-out in Antares.

co, the Press Trust of India Ltd reports.

● "Peace to all the children of the planet" was the motto of a nation-wide symposium on the education of youth in the spirit of peace held in Hiroshima.

MEDICAL SCIENTISTS SOUND ALARM

Amsterdam. The world-wide movement, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War is continuing here its 3rd Congress. The programme of the congress includes a discussion under the slogan, "Nations of Nuclear Superpowers" taking part in which are the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Disarmament and Control of Armaments in the West German Parliament Egon Bahr, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Academician Georgi Arbatov, and retired US Admiral N. Caylor, member of the Board of Directors of the American committee for East and West agreement, and former commander-in-chief of US forces in the Pacific. The discussion has demonstrated serious concern felt by political leaders and scientists in different countries with the recent aggravation in the international tensions and accelerating arms race. The illusions that military superiority can be attained, have been exposed by N. Caylor, who noted that nuclear weapons did not offer any protection. On the contrary, they were a common enemy. I took part in the tests of nuclear weapons, he said, and in designing targets for these weapons, and I know much more about them than any words or photographs can describe. The more you go into all this, the more you realize that such weapons can have so serious application. They are meaningless and they threaten mankind with annihilation. The speaker denied allegations concerning the so-called "vulnerability gap" which threatens the United States, and the need for NATO "rearmament" in Western Europe. He declared that it was necessary to "cease threatening the deployment of new missiles" and spoke in favour of a moratorium on the production of nuclear weapons. He defended a reduction of power politics and of threats to use force. In his opinion, elimination of nuclear arsenals is possible and even economically expedient.

ELECTIONS HELD IN CHINA

Peking. The first session of the National People's Congress of the sixth convocation has elected China's state leaders as well as members of the Congress Standing Committee. According to Xinhua, Li Xiangjun was elected Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Ulaanhu, the Deputy. Peng Zhen is Chairman of the Congress Standing Committee, and Deng Xiaoping is Chairman of the Central Military Council. Ai Li Xiangjun's resignation Premier of China's State Council.

'Anti-semitic campaign'—a Washington invention

The establishment of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public has brought about no other paroxysm of anti-Soviet hysteria in Washington. President Ronald Reagan, the US State Department, and some Congressmen have made crude attacks against the Soviet Union. They are trying to present the criticism of Zionism and condemnation of Israel's aggressive policies by the Soviet public as an "anti-semitic campaign" in this country. A TASS correspondent asked the Chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee's Colonel General David Dragunsky, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, for his opinion on official Washington's reaction to the establishment and activities of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public. Following is his reply:

In its global strategy on the onslaught against socialism and national liberation movements, and against the forces of peace and social progress, imperialism is widely using international Zionism as one of its shock troops. It is for this reason that our stepped-up efforts in the struggle against Zionism and its reactionary ideology and criminal

practices are causing such obviously vicious reaction from imperialism's aggressive quarters and to mention the Zionist bosses themselves.

A spokesman for the USA State Department, Alan Romberg, has made grandiose charges against the Soviet Union, accusing us of "anti-semitism". This dirty trick has been resorted to by the Zionists and advocates of Zionism throughout the history of international Zionism, which does not make these charges too very convincing. I recall that in answer to a similar accusation against him, the former Soviet Union, Chairman Leonid Brezhnev, who is one of the leaders of Socialist International, made a logical reply. "This is a stupid accusation. I am a Jew myself, but not a Zionist, because Zionism is nationalism in one of its most extreme manifestations".

Among the Soviet people, profound indignation has been caused by the attempt of the Zionist bosses and their pawns in the present Washington administration to usurp the right to act as self-proclaimed "defenders" of the Soviet Jews.

(Continued on page 2)

ALL THE COLOURS OF GEORGIA

A concert at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow has opened the Days of Literature and the Arts of the Georgian Republic in the Russian Federation.

Nearly 600 people are taking part, including writers, composers, artists, film makers, performers from theatres and the Philharmonic Society, the Ensemble of Folk Song and Dance, and the pop groups Oros and 75. The programme of the Days includes the showing of the best features and documentaries made in recent years, an exhibition of works of modern painting, sculpture,

graphic arts, and posters. The exhibition is launched in the Artists Club on Kuznetsky Most Street in Moscow.

The Days of Literature and the Arts mark the 200th anniversary since the signing of the Georgiyevsk treaty between Russia and Eastern Georgia, the first instrument of friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and the Georgian peoples. Eighteen years after its signing, Georgia became part of the Russian state.

The celebrations will also be held in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Stavropol, and Vladivostok.



In the picture: the Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble, going through their paces. Photo by Boris Kaplan

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR CONTROL OF THE COMMUNAL ECONOMY HAS COME INTO OPERATION IN RIGA, CAPITAL OF THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LATVIA. The data stored in the computer memory specifies the level of services available in all residential districts of the Latvian capital, the historical value of each building and other factors. The system is also used for long-term planning of the city with a population of nearly one million. Town planners have used it for drafting a master plan for the new Zolitūdes housing estate and laying out engineering communications.

● THE NEW M/S "GEORGI ZHUKOV" HAS SET OUT ON ITS MAIDEN TOURIST VOYAGE ON THE VOLOA, carrying many war veterans. The name of the ship reminded the ex-combatants of the Volga on fire and the battle of Stalingrad, one of the crucial battles of World War II, which developed according to a plan co-drafted by Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgi Zhukov. Symbolically, the ship set out on the voyage in the year marking the 40th anniversary of the great battle.

● SPECIALISTS FROM THE UKRAINE HAVE DEVELOPED THE SO-CALLED FACING BRICKS, THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH HAS BEEN STARTED AT THE ARTEMIVSKY CERAMICS AND PIPE-PRODUCING FACTORY. Faced with these bricks a building does not require additional decoration.

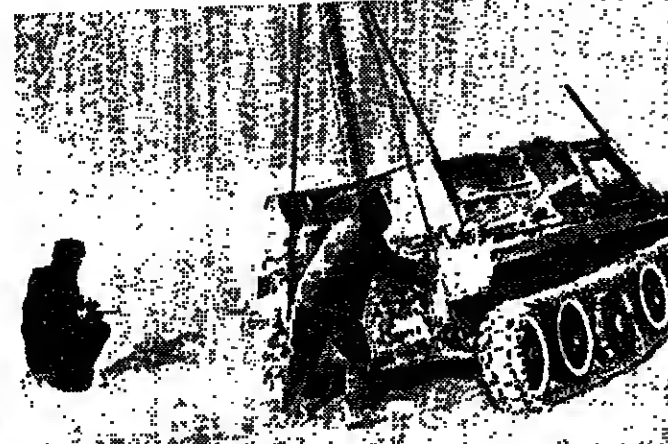
EXPLORERS OF THE ARCTIC

...Endless Arctic. Expeditionary vessels ply the Arctic seas day and night. Coordinates and depths are constantly measured. Then the ocean floor relief is plotted on the map, line after line. Using them, the captains can steer their icebreakers and transport vessels along a safe route. The navigators also make use of modern electronics and man-made earth satellites. This is a result of the efforts undertaken by the Arctic hydrographers.

In a schematic way the task at the Arctic hydrography is simple: researching the deep sea, making navigational maps, and laying out engineering communications.

The modern hydrographic ship "Dmitry Sterligov". Photos by the author

Alexander DIVOCHNIK



An Arctic drilling rig.

harsh: people work over vast ice expanses, in the cold seas from the Koryklyo Vozro to the Bering Strait.

The modern Arctic hydrography was preceded by heroic ventures of the pioneering explorers. The first Northern Expedition explored the northern sea in 1733-1743. Russian seafarers used the maps plotted by the expedition for 150 years after it.

Planned development of the Arctic and the Arctic hydrography was started during the first five-year plan periods. Arctic hydrography becomes ever more important every year, contributing to the passage of vessels with cargoes as badly needed to the last developing northern regions.

TURBINE FOR A POWER STATION

A unique power black steel at 1,200,000 kW, has gone into operation at the Kostroma thermal power station in the center of the European part of the Soviet Union. One such turbine is equal to an entire power station.

The Soviet engineers, who designed this mighty power-generating machine, however, were not aiming at record breaking. Increasing the unit power rating is one of the basic directions in which our engineers are working. Big power aggregates are more economical: it is easier to build and maintain stations with such blocks and they use less fuel for every kilowatt produced, a fact which, today, is of major importance. Given the scale of the Soviet rate of power production, savings of this dimension are of tremendous overall significance for the industry.

Over the past few years, the Kostroma station has managed to cut the consumption of equivalent fuel per kilowatt of electricity by 10 grammes. At present, the station's fuel consumption rate is 317 grammes, which is one of the lowest in the world. This has resulted in savings of nearly 200 thousand tonnes of fuel oil, and has freed four thousand railway tank cars for other uses. Taken on a country-wide scale this amounts to 10 million tonnes of equivalent fuel, or coal.

A one million two hundred thousand kW power block is by no means a limit. A turbine of 1,600,000 kW is now under construction of the famous Arm of Elektrosila in Leningrad.

FORESTS AGAINST THE SANDS

The sands have been stopped in the south of the desert of Kurzhalskum in the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, as new forests have been planted over an area of fifteen thousand hectares.

These transformations are of decisive importance for the southern parts of the republic. Previously, gale force winds swept clouds of hot sand from the dunes in Kurzhalskum and carried it right into the cotton plantations. This damaged the crops. The forests have now stopped the hot dust storms. Many birds have appeared in the thick forests, which are now inhabited by hares, foxes, porcupines and other animals.

Thick grass grows well between live to six metres tall trees, and in winter, flocks of sheep can be grazed here.

At present, the forests in the republic occupy 309 thousand hectares.

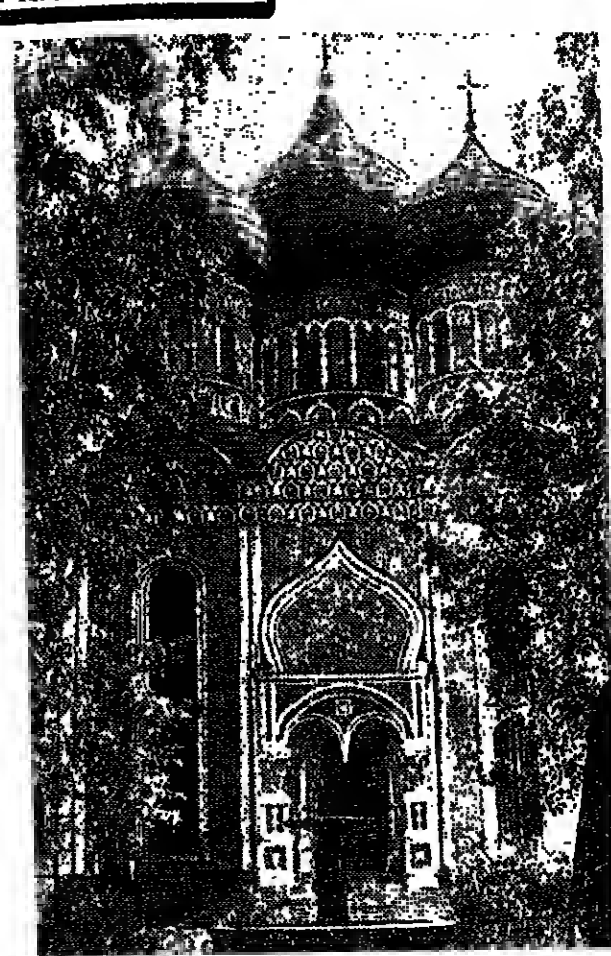
SEVAN NATIONAL PARK SET UP IN ARMENIA

The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN writes about the designing and setting up of the Sevan National Park in the Transcaucasian republic of Armenia. It will spread around the Lake Sevan over an area of 150,1 thousand hectares. The Sevan Park will differ from all the other national parks, stresses the magazine. More than 220 thousand people live here in two large towns and two smaller towns and several villages. It is an area with a developed industry and agriculture. In several zones have been identified in the park, the strictly preserving zones for human economic activity. The strictly preserving zones will be used for research, as visitors preserve areas will be open to certain periods. Other preserve areas will be open already been. Five strictly preserve areas have already been arranged with particular fauna, and there for each one of them.

It is noteworthy that not only plants and animals will be preserved but all the 440 historical and architectural relics have been registered: monasteries, churches, fortresses, inscribed stones, crosses, etc. The Sevan Park territory there will be built a tourist centre which will look like an ancient Armenian village. Here the tourists will be able to watch the traditional crafts of the working people: pottery, glass, rug-making, etc. The centre will also feature an ethnographic museum. The centre will also feature an ethnographic museum. The centre will also feature an ethnographic museum.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



CATHEDRAL IN IZMAILOVO

Restoration work is nearing completion on two 17th-century architectural monuments—the Cathedral of the Intercession and the Bridge Tower in Moscow.

The cathedral was erected on the Izmailovskiy Island in the estate belonging to the tsar, Alexei Mikhailovich, in 1671-1672 and with its decorations it was typical of the churches of that century. The walls were widely used to gilding with copper. Now restoration work is conducted on the tower premises. Parallel work is going on to restore the Bridge Tower which constitutes, together with the cathedral, a single ensemble.

Science and technology

MEDICINES

FROM SEA ORGANISMS

The "Professor Bogorav" ship belonging to the Far Eastern Academy of Sciences has returned from its latest research expedition. The ship (displacement, 1,600 tonnes, and the range of operation, around 10,000 miles) is an entire research institute with ten labs having the latest instruments. In them the researchers may conduct geological, geophysical and physico-oceanographic observations and the biochemical and physiological research of sea organisms.

Expedition head Valery Rasakozov, D.Sc. (Chemistry) talked about it:

We studied the fauna of the coral reefs of Sri Lanka, the Maldives Islands, Morogascar, Mauritius in the 50 days we spent in the Indian Ocean. We discovered 15 types of sea organisms containing rare physiologically active compounds. Significantly, this research was joined by scientists from countries in whose waters we worked.

The ship labs were used to test antitumor and antibiotic substances extracted from the sea flora and fauna. Tentative data indicate that one of the representatives of the coral-reef fauna is the source of an effective medicine against staphylococcus found in the coral reefs in a widely used antibiotic from sea substances capable of serving as a base for effective preparations in combat asthma and nervous and cardiac disorders he stressed.

MELONS IN SPACE!

90-year-old Abdurkhan Allagbekov who grows melons in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan has been honoured with the highest government prize of the Soviet Union—the State Prize of the USSR.

Every year the prize is awarded to the best Soviet workers, peasants, scientists and engineers for outstanding success in their respective fields. Abdurkhan Allagbekov has become famous all over the country with his melons, for which he has been awarded five

gold medals at the Exhibition of the National Achievements of the USSR in Moscow. The new varieties were more than once an attractive feature of Soviet exhibitions abroad. Last year the Soviet spacemen Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev who worked on board the Soyuz-7 orbiting station sent two melons grown by Abdurkhan Allagbekov as a present from the Earth.

FIGHTING ICE IN SIBERIA

Researchers and designers at the Baikal-Amur Railway project have found a new way of fighting ice fields. This natural phenomenon represents a destructive force. A rapidly growing multi-layered ice field can twist bridges and ruin road embankments. Civil engineers have to build costly drainage canals and canals which don't always help out. What is the new suggestion?

A bulldozer opened an upriver on a mountain slope where the Zelenka station has its buildings arranged in an amphitheatre. The snows that slide from the ground moved into its valleys which grew before people's eyes, threatening the station buildings. The bulldozers tried several ways of stopping the ice but to no avail. It suddenly started to dwindle of its own accord and soon afterwards disappeared altogether.

The strange natural phenomenon was held back with the start of a wide-scale operation nearby. The researchers of the central transport construction institute and Moscow transit designers decided to check if it was a more common phenomenon. They drilled some experimental boreholes. In the end, the level of the snows slid to three metres below the level of the ground. The fields stopped threatening the railway. The effect turned out to exceed all expectations. This managed to save about 100,000 roubles during one season in one area alone. Railway traffic safety has been improved.

MACHINES PLANT GINSENG

Machines for planting ginseng have been developed at the Far Eastern experimental station of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Formerly the labour-intensive process of cutting open beds then loosening were done manually. The use of machines on plantations covering 50 hectares produces a saving up to 600,000 roubles a year.

A TEACHER FROM UGLEGORSKY



Netasha Pustovaya teaches the primary classes in the village of Uglegorsky in the Rostov Region. She grew up there and finished school. She then graduated with distinction from the pedagogical institute in Rostov. She was offered to remain in the city. But Netasha decided bravely to go back to her native village.

The young teacher has been working a little over four years at the school to which she studied before. Her colleagues elected her to the village Soviet where she heads a commission on education. Pustovaya has introduced a new method for teaching the children to the first-formers. Among all her pupils have excellent marks. When parents take their children to school they all ask to put them into Netasha Pustovaya's class.

Photo by the author

VIEWPOINT

PEACE FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

The 8th Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was held in Moscow last week. Here are impressions of the session, shared by the Deputy People's Representative, Irina Khutsishvili.

The day when the session was opened—June 18, coincided for me with a remarkable date—the foundation of the New Soviet Union. While I walked to the Kremlin together with other Deputies who came from all over this vast country, I involuntarily travelled in my thoughts in my town that now proudly bears the name of the city. Winter and had weather for 10 months. Building and repairing the city in such short time is not easy. But the town owes its birth to the discovery here of uniquely rich gas deposits. We are completing the construction of the Urengoy-Pomorye gas pipeline which will lead the gas to the European continent, to European cities.

When I returned to the capital, I met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Deputy A. Gromyko, on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—the favourable policy of peace—I saw with my own eyes. In the Kremlin, the changing rooms of large-scale creative work, going on in this country.

Just like hundreds and thousands of people at my age I find my life in construction. In the development of the national resources in undeveloped areas. Before Novy Urengoy there was one more town in the north of Western Siberia—Naryn, in which I went, following the call of my heart, as a YCL volunteer. Here I found Tatyana, my wife, my faithful life companion, here my eldest daughter, Natasha, was born. Here I was elected delegate of the 18th Congress of the YCL. After the Congress was over, we, the young people, went from the Kremlin straight to the railway terminals. I went to Novy Urengoy where my family came. That was where my second child was born—my son, Alyosha. My biography is the biography of hundreds of thousands of young people who started independent life during the 1970s and 1980s.

We were born after the war, and we do not want it to be repeated, neither for ourselves nor for the young people in other countries. This is why we ardently support the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuri Andropov who said that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power in order to safeguard for the present and the coming generations a quiet and peaceful life.

The Law of the USSR on Work Collectives and their higher role in running the enterprises, offices and organizations. It stands at the beginning of the new era of the Soviet Union. It is a law that will be able to do their best as workers and managers of the country. When I voted for this Law, I remembered the words of my late husband, and I will be able to tell my workmates: "Let's try to work still better, in the name of the most sacred cause—our earth—peace and happiness of people, our children and their children's children."

Author: MICHAILIN

NEW FISH IN THE OREL RIVERS

Fish, such as white-fish and the Baltic pike-perch previously unknown in the Oka basin, can now adapt themselves to the Oka River near Moscow. Their appearance in these rivers is the result of palaeontological work by ichthyologists and water protection workers.

Several million baby fish of pike-perch, sturgeon, sterlet, and white-fish have been released into the Oka, the Zupha and

the other rivers in the area from the incubation centres and nurseries of the Orel fish-breeding factory. The next in line is glass eel. The small fry of this valuable fish have been brought to Orel from France. At present they are going through a period of acclimatization.

Constant observation and exploration of the upper reaches of the Oka River confirm the

need for artificial breeding of valuable types of fish. Many are finding it congenial in their new Oka habitat. At present, the construction of four nurseries ponds with an area of five hectares has been completed. All this will allow the considerable increase in the production of small and one-year-old fish, including those native to the Oka River—pike, carp and golden shiner.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

REVEALING THE BEAUTY OF THE NATIVE TONGUE

Ideas about what literature for children ought to be are expressed in the daily PRAVDA by the writer, Irina Tolmakhova.

The first thing that a baby hears, who can only listen and not yet speak, is its native tongue, the author notes. In his discourse on the language the Russian educationalist Konstantin Ushinsky wrote: "A language gives the spiritual expression of the entire people and their culture. Language is the most living, most abundant and strongest link which unites the existing, the living and the future generations of a nation into one great historical whole." From this it follows that a writer for children bears a great responsibility, as he lays down the very foundation of the feeling for language in children, whether he thinks of this intentionally or not.

At times, the expression, "to play on words" acquires for us a negative and even disparaging nuance of meaning. Yet, puns constitute highly useful exercises for children. Many successes have been scored in this respect in Soviet literature for children, stresses the author. The only fault in this respect is for the game to reveal to the child all the beauty and sophistication of the native tongue.

PROSPECTS FOR SPACE POWER ENGINEERING

Today, the important areas of "space" scientific and technological advancement are being tailored to our

needs on this planet, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. This is reflected in the "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990", not just in the section directly bearing on the advancement of cosmonautics, but also in sections on fundamental research and development of the agro-industrial complex, industry, transportation, communications, etc.

While earlier space research dealt with problems in various areas of science and technology, the current long-term programmes call for a changeover to wide-ranging research and experiments to develop large economy systems of new generation. Among these programmes, solar power engineering holds the most promise. Scientists in various areas of the natural sciences, and designers and economists are studying various aspects of space systems for storing solar power, and transforming and transferring it in proportion to the aggregate power consumption needs of developed nations.

An important class of projects for transforming solar energy in electricity is that they not just call for the preservation of land resources and normal conditions of human existence but also enable the creation of a new space high-energy-consumption industry, more specifically, the creation in space of laboratories for conducting physics experiments, developing novel communications methods, studying artificial magnetic fields, etc.

The ideas of the Soviet school of space power engineering and a critical analysis of well-known foreign projects, the magazine concludes, enable us to formulate a new plan for developing space power engineering, to meet the country's electricity needs.

SEVAN NATIONAL PARK SET UP IN ARMENIA

The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN writes about the designing and setting up of the Sevan National Park in the Transcaucasian republic of Armenia. It will spread around the Lake Sevan over an area of 150,1 thousand hectares. The Sevan Park will differ from all the other national parks, stresses the magazine. More than 220 thousand people live here in two large towns and two smaller towns and several villages. It is an area with a developed industry and agriculture. In several zones have been identified in the park, the strictly preserving zones for human economic activity. The strictly preserving zones will be used for research, as visitors preserve areas will be open to certain periods. Other preserve areas will be open already been. Five strictly preserve areas have already been arranged with particular fauna, and there for each one of them.

It is noteworthy that not only plants and animals will be preserved but all the 440 historical and architectural relics have been registered: monasteries, churches, fortresses, inscribed stones, crosses, etc. The Sevan Park territory there will be built a tourist centre which will look like an ancient Armenian village. Here the tourists will be able to watch the traditional crafts of the working people: pottery, glass, rug-making, etc. The centre will also feature an ethnographic museum. The centre will also feature an ethnographic museum.

10 million moving to new apartments

About 10 million Soviet people are resolving new apartments in 1983. Housing to be provided free to the USSR while the subsequent maintenance payments do not exceed between 3 and 5 per cent of the office and factory workers' average wages.

A one-room apartment costs the state 4,200 roubles (about 8 thousand dollars), a two-room one—over 7 thousand roubles or almost 10 thousand dollars. In the USSR housing construction is covered mainly from the state budget (there is also private and cooperative housing construction).

Provision of pensions in the USSR

In the Soviet Union 35 million, or about every eighth citizen, are old-age pensioners.

The requirements for drawing an old-age pension are very simple for the Soviet citizen. The eligible age is 60 for men and 55 for women, after 25 and 20 years of work, respectively. Some groups of the working people, like those employed in arduous and health-hazardous jobs, as well as mothers with several children can retire 5-10 years earlier.

The pensionable age established in the USSR is considerably lower in comparison with the overwhelming majority of

other countries. Compare this to Great Britain, Japan, Spain, Portugal and Canada where the retirement age is 65 both for men and women, while in Denmark and Norway it is higher still—67.

What are the pension levels? They usually range between 60 and 100 per cent of the former wages. Since the right to maintenance in old age is guaranteed to the Soviet citizen by Article 43 of the Constitution of the USSR, and is provided totally from public and state funds, the working people are relieved of contributing with pension instalments, while pensions are such as taxes.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

SERGEI
VIKHAREV

A scene from the ballet "Chopiniana". Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

He is 21 and working for the third season at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad, considered to be one of the promising dancers of the company.

Sergei's capabilities for dancing showed up rather early. He was the elder child in the family of a Leningrad telephone operator. Being a final-year student at the Vaganova Choreography School he won the highest award in the junior group at an international contest of ballet dancers in Varna, Bulgaria. Sergei was distinguished for his fine shape, swift turns and weightless jumps. The distinctive features of his dance are: soaring flight, fluidity and dreaminess.

"Chopiniana" was Vikharev's first ballet at the Kirov Theatre. Sergei danced some pieces from the play at the contest in Varna, showing "Mazurka" from the ballet.

"A dreamer striving for something different and better, that lives in his imagination," this is how the author, Russian choreographer Mikhail Fokin, described the main character of the ballet. And this is how it is interpreted by Sergei Vikharev, the youth, inspired and melancholic, lives to the dance and dissolves in music. Sergei danced with great success "Chopiniana" at the recent great performances on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. They were devoted to the 200th anniversary of the Leningrad theatre.

The young artist is drawn to purely classical dance. His repertoire includes many duets and trios from such ballets as "The Sleeping Beauty", "Ciselle", "Swan Lake" and "Peggie". Working on academic classic repertoire, Sergei is also susceptible to modern choreographic patterns. This is proved by his performances in dynamic numbers, full of humour, such as "Trio" and "Champloo" by young choreographer Alexander Potemkin, and to the grotesque miniature "The Heart of Petrushka", staged by Igor Baskov.

The intuitive feeling of the style is inherent in all the works of the dancer. Sergei's performance of the variation from the old romantic ballet "Naples, or the Fisherman and His Bride" by the Danish choreographer Auguste Bournonville became a real event in the last ballet season.

The critics pointed out "the spontaneous dancing which happens rarely even among the chosen ones of Terpsichore". The dancer appeared in the new season as the male character in the ballet "Naples"—fisherman Gennaro. Soon the audience saw him dancing the part of James—the main character from "La Sylphide", another ballet by Bournonville. Sergei danced the complicated ballet as though in one breath. His James turned out to be very young, lively, ingenious and in love with beauty. It seemed that he himself had created the Sylphide from the air, clouds, the moon light, and from his dream about the beautiful.

Now Sergei is preparing to dance in the ballet "The Boy-Soldier", staged by Leningrad choreographer Vitaly Timofeyev on the basis of Oscar Wilde's fairy tale.

Yelene YEROFEEVA



In the photo: Tatyana Doronina as Asella.

TRIUMPHAL TOUR

The Bolshoi Theatre Ballet Company has just completed its triumphal tour performances in Vienna. The public and reviewers are unanimous that they crowned the Viennese art festival of which they were part.

The renowned masters of Soviet ballet mounted three wonderful plays — "Swan Lake", "Romeo and Juliet" and "Spartacus". The first two were novel productions, while the play to music by A. Khachaturian was shown here for the first time.

One of the prizes went to Lika Kremer who played the male role in the Soviet film, "The Quarantine".

This prize came as good news and as a great surprise, said the film's art director Ilya Frez. After all, this prize for the best woman's part was won by a

girl who is barely five years old.

Lika has played herself, and she coped with this task quite well. The young actress and her character are completely identical.

Our Lika is a modern child who knows everything, and to whom it seems that she understands things around her better than the grown-ups. These qualities have made the shooting of the film peculiarly poignant.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE WINNER

The International Film Festival of Humour and Satire has ended in the Bulgarian city of Gheorgiovo, famous for its imitably sharp wit.

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Shostakovich's theatrical music

Music which was written by Shostakovich at the age of 23 for V. Meyerhold's production of "The Bug" sounded recently at a concert for the first time. It was performed by the Leningrad Orchestra of Ancient and Modern Music, which played Shostakovich's early pieces which the great composer wrote for the theatre.

We have arranged the programme in such a way as to show how Shostakovich's talent grew more and more mature from one piece to the next and how fruitful his enthusiasm was for the theatre, says E. Serov, the chief conductor for the orchestra. The concert embraces eleven years of the composer's artistic career ranging from "The Bug" to "King Lear" staged in 1940 by the Leningrad Bolshoi Drama Theatre. By the time Shostakovich's play had been staged, Shostakovich's music had reached the high tragic climax.

On three occasions Shostakovich applied himself to Shakespeare's art. The concert includes music he wrote for the Bolshoi Drama Theatre in Leningrad in 1932, as well as music for "La Comedie Humaine", which was staged by the Yevgeny Vakhtangov Theatre in the

IN THE RARE
GENRE
OF GROTESQUE

The Moscow Variety Theatre has premiered Edward Raddinsky's latest play, "A Pleasant Woman with a Flower and Windows Facing North", with Mayakovskiy Theatre actor Yevgeny Lazarev acting as director and a lead character.

The play is a benefit performance for Soviet actress Tatyana Doronina and is essentially a grotesque.

The director conceived the production with the Variety Theatre atmosphere in mind, thus enabling the actress to reveal aspects of her talent which seldom come to light in the drama theatre. Grotesque involves a definite dramatic presentation and a particular light-hearted exaggerated acting manner, says Lazarev.

The play is about woman's lot, the greatness of the heart and the anguish of solitude, and combines drama, theatre techniques with songs, dances and sketches, which is the province of variety theatre.

WATERCOLOURS
ABOUT MOSCOW

Citizens of Schwerin, a city in the German Democratic Republic, acquainted themselves with "Impressions of Moscow", an exhibition of watercolours by Yelizaveta Kiyuchevskaya. They came to see modern Moscow, Moscow when it rains or snows and Moscow in the evening, for these are the artist's most favourite motifs, and she has also drawn a whole cycle of watercolours entitled, "Dostoyevsky's Moscow".

A few years ago, Kiyuchevskaya held her first personal exhibition in Berlin. In 1978, the exhibition "Three Artists of Three Generations" dedicated to the art of Ya. Kiyuchevskaya, A. Korotkova, and T. Nazarenko was held in Berlin, Rostock and Magdeburg. Like the previous display, the present exhibition will also be shown in another place, this time in Neubrandenburg, which is to be arranged by the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, one of the major public organizations in the German Democratic Republic. For many years, Kiyuchevskaya has been an active member of that society, acting not only with her brush, but also with her pen, as she has been a correspondent for "Fine Welt" in Moscow, the society's magazine.



Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Catching African melodies could be heard over the past few days in the Mirror Theatre in the Hermitage Garden in Moscow. They were played by the National Music and Dance Ensemble from Mali.

This professional company, which was set up 22 years ago, has 28 members — singers, dancers and instrumentalists.

WHAT'S ON?

June 21-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 21 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 22 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 24 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Kishinev Opera and Ballet Theatre: 21 — Verdi, "The Force of Destiny" (opera). 22 — Lazarev, "Antony and Cleopatra" (ballet). 23 — Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera). 24 — Bellini, "Norma" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 23 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 24 — Khrennikov, "Dorotha" (musical comedy).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 23 — Zhurbin, "Fenelope". 24 — Karayev, "The Flery Gaskov".

FILMS

They Remained Young Forever (Gruzinfilm Studio, USSR).

About young Georgian poet, Mirzo Ghalvat. Cinema "Kiev" (30/42 Kutuzovskaya). Metro Kuznetskaya. The Victim of Corruption (France). About a young woman who, for reasons beyond her control, found herself involved in a police affair as a drug dealer. Cinema "Novorossiysk" (17/24 Tsvetnaya Kunkova St.) Metro Kurskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artist Union (48 Gorky St.). Works by the artist A. Tolstov from the Far East: landscapes of the Far East Territory, daily life and rime Territory. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya. Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artist Union (65 Vavilova St.). 150 works by five Soviet painters featuring landscapes of Moscow and the Moscow region, the middle Russian

BUSINESS

SOVINGENTR CELEBRATES

It is three years since the inauguration of the centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Links with Foreign Countries, which has been set up by V/O Sovingentr, operating under the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Since its foundation, the centre has been the venue for 250 business meetings, congresses, seminars, and other similar events. Its offices accommodate 18 representatives of banks and companies from different countries.

It is a big complex which includes a number of hotels, a congress-and-conference hall, a restaurant, shops, a gymnasium with a swimming pool, restaurants and other facilities. In a word, this is a city within a city, where every condition

INDIAN BANK OPENS OFFICE IN MOSCOW

Mr. R. P. Goyal, President of the State Bank of India, has described as a red-letter day the opening in Moscow of an office representing his bank, which is accredited with the USSR State Bank.

Founded in 1955, the State Bank of India (SBI) represents a group which controls one-third of all the Indian banking operations. It takes part in the development of the heavy engineering industries, ship-building, aircraft construction, light industries, etc. In foreign trade, the SBI finances 60 per cent of all the contracts.

We are all accustomed to see the relations between our two nations being practically every day marked by more and more signs of friendship which is getting stronger, said Valery Kiselev, Deputy Chairman of

MAN AND HIS WORLD

This is the name of the International Canadian show opening this week to Montreal. The USSR will also attend, with exhibits including the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, Intourist, V/O Almazvulntransport, Technolorg, Raznoexport, Mezhdunarodnye Knigi, and other organizations.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY

has been created for the representatives of foreign firms accredited in this country.

Among the services which firms attached to Sovingentr are offering are advertisement and information. The centre arranges events at which products and technologies are demonstrated. If they want to advertise their goods, foreign clients can take advantage, on a commercial basis, of the system of internal television and radio installed at the centre.

The centre regularly organizes exhibitions at which samples are selected of textiles, furniture, and consumer items and commercial talks are held. Taking part to these talks from the Soviet side are practically all the all-Union associations belonging to the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE USSR STATE BANK

I think that the opening of this office today will have a role to play in the consolidation of our cooperation and mutual understanding.

We know that the State Bank of India has already done much to promote the Soviet-Indian trade and economic links. I deem it my foremost duty to place on record our gratitude to the Soviet Government and monetary authorities for so kindly according approval for our presence in Moscow. Mr. Goyal told an MNI correspondent I am confident that our Representative Office will continue to receive their guidance, support and cooperation in realizing its objectives, he said in conclusion.

Viktor YEVKIN

WORLD

The Soviet items will include household TV sets, tape recorders, receivers and sports goods. The Institute of Eye Microsurgery will show its latest products. Also displayed will be equipment for the COSPAS-SARSAT ship rescue international system, which is participated in by both the USSR and Canada. There will also be a separate display mounted by the Ukraine.

Contacts
and contracts

© A regular session of the Soviet-Italian working group on ferrous metallurgy has been held in Moscow to discuss the prospects for the scientific and technological cooperation in the field of metallurgical processes of automation, the raising of the quality of the metallurgical products, the production of high-quality steels in converters and subsequent processing in the ladle, as well as energy saving, pipe manufacture, and other matters.

P. R. Hydraulik
seeks
greater links

The Swedish firm of P. R. Hydraulik has held a symposium in Moscow on the use of hydraulic accumulators in hydraulic systems. At the seminar, representatives of Soviet organizations heard reports about the manufacture and use of pistons, bladder and hydraulic accumulators, and of elastic pneumatic cylinders in different hydraulic systems in metal cutting tools, steel industries, and earth-digging machines with hydraulic systems.

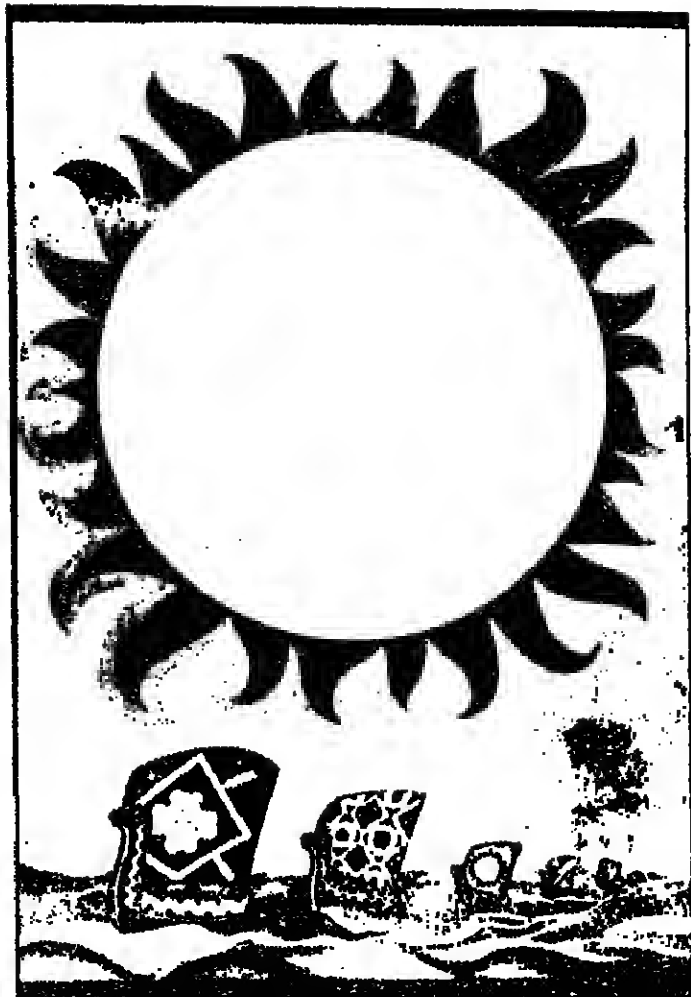
It has been the first time that we held a meeting between specialists, an MNI correspondent was told by Lars Dahlquist, who represents the firm. The aim of the symposium has been to make still more profound our links with the Soviet partners and to diversify these links. Up to now, the firm has confined itself to trading operations with Soviet organizations. P. R. Hydraulik emerged on the Soviet market in the late 70s. During this time it has been selling both its own products and manufactures of other Western firms producing hydraulic accumulators and other equipment to the tune of more than ten million Swedish krona. Lars Dahlquist said that the firm is ready for a broader cooperation with the Soviet partners, for establishment of contacts in science and technology and for exchanges of views on different aspects of the use of different hydraulic appliances.

Your car needs it,
they have it

Vehicles need maintenance, preventive examinations and overhauls. The answer to the question about how this is done today can be obtained at the Third International Exhibition, "Equipment for Maintenance and Repairs of Automobiles", or "Autoservice-83" for short, which has opened in Kiev.

The exhibition, which has been organized by the Exponent Association and the Ukrainian Ministry of Automobile Transport opens up broad possibilities for specialists to learn about the new types of equipment for maintenance of cars and the modern trends in this branch. More than 80 firms, enterprises and organizations from Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United States, France, the FRG, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Japan have put up their pavilions on the premises of the Ukrainian Exhibition of Economic Achievements and in the exhibition hall of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Ukrainian Republic.

The main sections of the exhibition present equipment for technical maintenance, diagnosis of failures, car repairs, the automobile and the environment, saving of fuel, and modern equipment for the repair of cars. The exhibition also includes the latest research technologies for establishing the parameters of a vehicle. A special section has been arranged for special vehicles, for agricultural and other vehicles, and modern motorcycles.

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DAGOMYS INVITES
VISITORS

This year, several thousand West German tourists will take their holiday in Dagomya. In tourist hot spots Dagomya, the Black Sea coast, West German tourists will enjoy the sea, sun, and the beautiful landscape. With many tourists coming here, Dagomya is becoming a popular resort. The sea is very clean, the sun is very hot, and the landscape is very beautiful. The sea is very clean, the sun is very hot, and the landscape is very beautiful. The sea is very clean, the sun is very hot, and the landscape is very beautiful.

which includes a tour of the Dendrothum of the local Botanical Gardens boasting a very rich collection of plants and trees from all over the world, and a hike to the Abkhaz Mountains.

Many West German tourists will enjoy visiting the sea station of Dagomya. The sea is very clean, the sun is very hot, and the landscape is very beautiful. The sea is very clean, the sun is very hot, and the landscape is very beautiful. The sea is very clean, the sun is very hot, and the landscape is very beautiful.

Tatyana LEBKO